National Convention. It will probably be at Cincinnati. in June, and the programme of the campaign will be fixed up at this Washington meeting.

Know Nothings are still farther ahead, wide the NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Frecuive Office, Covingion Ky, Nuz. 28, 1855.)
At the annual meeting of the National Council in June, 55, the following resolution was adopted;—that a constitular the purpose of normaning candidates for the residency and Vice-Presidency be neld at Philadelphila, brurary 22, 1856, composed of delegates else test by andinate councils one from each tongressional district, of two from each State, the Council, in consequence of its resolution, breeby proclaim that the councils in each engressional district in can state do else de egates as presided also, two alternates for each Congressional and late delegate.

E. B. BARTLETT, President National Council. Another notice to the same Order is issued, staring that ere will be a special meeting of the National Council Philadelphia, on Monday, Feb. 18, for the transaction

bolters' convention at Cheinna's by visiting it, and has bolters' convention at Cheinna's by visiting it, and has clinched his recognition by calling a needing to make some arrangements by which the abolition boilers may get back to the Philadelphia organization without serious

his winter. When the House goes into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, it will be restly the opening of a race course, upon which the Presidential nags may be trotted out.

PERSONALITIES AND CHIT-CHAT. Bad accounts have been received lately of Mr. Senator Douglas, but Mr. Alleu, of Illinois, informs the Union that he paid a visit to Judge Douglas, at Terre Haute, on morning last. He found the Judge weak and in flesh from his late severe attack of illness, was of the opinion that his strength would not permit him to start for Washington before the last of this month. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, the nestor of the House, havarrived, in good health. There are about one hundred applicants for the petry offices in the gift of the will go h me on the steamer of the 7th, (detained two days, so as to take out the Message.) Gwin will undoubtedly try to split up matters in the Legislature, so as to prevent an election; but he is pretty well used up, and his place will be filled by appointment. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, is said to be "laying low" for the Speakership. He is an anti-vebreska, republican, Know Nothing democrat, and certainly belongs to a sufficient number of parties. He is a gentleman of pleasing ad-dress, and an experienced parliamentarian. The Ameri-Philadelphia platform, much to the indignation of Barwell, of Virginia. Sand other pro-slavery Know Nathings. Ellis labors under the pleasing delusion that he will be elected printer to the House, and cuts the twelfth plank to please the Northern members. Whi ney, of New York, thinks he may have a dash at the speaker's chair; but he won't. It is believed that Foote will come be can have another trial of lungs with his friend Ha e, of New Hampshire, who is a thorn in the side of Pierco. Frank thought he had anothilated Jack ten years ago.

Senate. It is thought that Callom, of Tennes elected Clerk of the House. elected Clerk of the House.

It is understood that Major Emory, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, will be able to present his report by the 10th of December. He is now at Wa-hington.

The offices at the Capitol are considered choice morsels

for those fortunate enough to secure them. No regular hours are required to be on duty. Most of the clorus and

is much higher for the same grade of service than in any other department of the government. The number of offices in the gift of the House of Rementatives does not vary much from a hundred. Of se, one receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum; five, to \$433 for laborers. The clerk, doorkeeper, postmaster, and sergeant-at-arms, are elected by the House, and the others appointed by the aforesaid officers.

# AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

# Sur London, Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Constantinople Correspondence.

&c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence LONDON, Nov. 9, 1855.

of England and the United States-The Centra American Question-Palmerston's Anti-American Feeling ounce His Policy-The Times and Mr. Buchanan-

American Legation in London-Theatrical News, &c. of war with the United States, but so atrong was the ex-pression of public feeting against the policy of Lord Pal-merston in proveking such a disaster, that he has rereason. He has given the cue to the Times and to the Morning Post to change their tone; and Lord Clarendon in reply to Mr. Bachanan's demand for explanation touching matter off as a trivial act, meaning just nothing in the world at all. There is no doubt of Lord Pa merston's late intention to provoke a flare-up with the Unite equally clear that, seeing his mistake, he is anxious to get out of the scrape, but he may not effect that so easily as he thinks. There is no doubt the people of the Unite i States will indignantly resent the unnecessary menace Lord Pamerston has presumed to venture on; but that matter settled, there will remains a very serious difficulty on the Central American question. The time is oppose tune to get rid of that bungling "Clayton and Bulwer treaty," which will be the first step towards some final arrangement. It is generally thought by Americans here that our government will bardly let this occasion go by without a determined effort to put our relations with Great Britain on a safe and permanent bas's. As long a this constant wrangling goes on there is always a danger of being precipitated into war, without any adequate of being precipitated into war, whose any course, and to escape so fearful a contingency for both nations the present moment should be seized upon Great Britain having un easonably began the quarrei to oblige her to "define her position" What does she mean oblige her to "define her position " What does she mean by her hostile policy against us in every part of the globe, thwarting our interests, interfering with our pursuits, and traducing our institutions and character? She has persisted in these practices for long years, and the time is coming when she must abandon them or take the I repeat the present is an admiraole op portunity for bileging these dangerous dissensions with the British government to a head, not because of the ita-sian war in which she is engaged, but because the actual Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, is the very incarnation of that Jealous animosity against us which is as sequeles,

Lord Palmerston was Secretary of War when our cust tel was burned at Washington, and the cry of "brauty and booty" was used to stimulate the expedition against New Oriesns that so miserably falled. From that time to this he has intrigued and manocurred against us, and if left to his own hostile inepirations he would certainly plunge two nations no closely knit together tuty a ruinous war. But he has discovered already the another power exists in England besides himself and the oligarchy he represents, and that is the superior power of the middle alarses, the manufacturing and trading classes, who, rather than be brought into an unnecessary condict with the United States, would rise and overthrow the alleachy that anought it. In proof of this artible the oligarchy that sought it. In proof of this strikin fact I am informed that the manufacturing interest of the oligatedy that songether the proof of this arrival fact I am informed that the manufacturing interest of the North of England intend shortly to convene two great antical meetings at Liverpool and Manchester, to denounce the belligerest policy of Lord Palmerston, and the express for the United States those sen insents of respectant regard which fieling and interest after dictate. Our administration have, therefore, a rare occasion to settle effectually all further disputes, by forcing the British oligarchy, with Lord Palmerston at their head to absorbe that open and covert opposition to our interests in all parts of the world, which has been going on for years, and which the people of the United States little drawn of This, also, is the time or never, to give shape and meaning to the Monroe doctaine. The ware men in our administration, too, exceedingly well adapted to the work. Governor Marcy has wast experience, singular nearteness, and perfect self-control. Lord Talmerstom, with all his descripty, will find him an awherard castomer.

In proof of the bad feeling for the United States which inspires the Falmerston Cabinet, it may mention a fact known to all the Americans here, and which has excited qual surprise and anger. It is perfectly unferstood here that the Tisses new spaper is closely connected with the government, and may be said to be in its part, as it has gir so a tat once to one of its leading contributors. Notes the way in the past, the late

not care if it does. Now is the time, therefore, I say ence more, to see le up all sur difficulties with Great Britain, and for one, I hope that the Hinard will back up the administration in this wise, necessary and particular trails.

The second year's campaign of the allies against Rassia is past, and, reafs, they have little to brag over the half of chas and list theirs, but they fear to occ sy it, as they are delig cannonaded from the other and scross the halbor, which remains in the halms of its owners the halbor, which remains in the halms of its owners the halbor, which remains in the halms of its owners the halbor, which remains in the halms of its owners the halbor, which remains in the halms of its owners the halbor, which remains the halms of its owners the halbor of the Crimes the campaign clossed; but it is the light of the campaign clossed; but it is the light of the part of the remains the content of the crimes the campaign clossed; but it is the light of the campaign clossed; but it is the light of the part of the part

PARIS, Nov. 13, 1865.

A Chapter on Coal—American Movements in Groce—Brother Jonathan takes King Otho by the Hand—Ovation to General Bosquet on His Return to France—Louis Nagoteon the Inventor of the Finating Batteries—The War and

ter there may be prejudicial to America in the opinion of the worthy diffrens of the most charming metropolis in

the world, there is one circumstance of a social character which at all events renders. America, at the present sea-

son he most popular and admired of all existing nations. The wird blows from the north, and as its chill blasts whistle through the stage, a domestic flat, which, with the antechamber and rooms connecting one with another by innumerable doors, constitutes the regular Parisian dwelling, the stinted wood fire-(well covered down with ing, the stinted wood fire—(well covered down with white ashes, that no recreant flame may wantonly con-sume the precious fuel whose cost is something fabulous) —freezas the very blood to behold; and their most inve-terate prejudices against coal—cette abouteable odeur de charton—are rapidly melting away in the face of the luxury and economy of a stove bricked up after the "American fashion." Little iron grates, basket shapel, are seized upon with convulsive rapidity, a fumiste learner in American dodges is sent for, and, if luckily disengaged imms diately commences bricking up the deep recess which the French call a fireplace, behind and at the sides, tisl that which yawned like a grave and was only awful for swallowing up all the heat which should radiate and cheer nest imaginable aperture for the smoke to ascend. A videau, or blower, is let down before the fire when first Sannel I ke mad, the bricks become suddenly red hot, channel like mad, the bricks become suddenly red hot, the fire is then unmasked, and the room that looked upon its shivering inhabitants, possessed of blear eyes, blue noses, shivering knees, and loins trempling as with ague beholds nothing but smilling faces, cherry cheeks, and all the social counter of a winter fireside. American stoves, American fumistes, American dodges for diffusing heat and saving the pocket, are therefore household. words, and such is the difficulty of procuring the neces sary artiste, that ladies whose hands have never been soiled with anything less dainty than the colors of worstework, or the rich silks whose fastions find daily employ ment for their delicate fingers, are seen themselves handling the trovel, kneeding the mortar, and bottly penetrating into the physical, if not the miral, secrets of masonry, as taught them by the ingenious dealzess of the New World. The severe winters we have experiences during the two last seasons, the enormous price of the necessaries of life which seem to be daily augmenting, the value of house rent, which, so far from showing signs of dimunition, yearly increases, are pressing teachers in the school of economy, and the olfactory nerves which formerly could not tolerate anything more pun-gent than the aroma of the well-dried log as its flame

mounted upwards, is becoming every day more liberal is its tendencies towards the dark mineral whose character is so warm, genial and forgiving, considering the many hard knocks and pokes we mercilessly subject it to. But to politics: The Pays publishes the following let ter from Athens, which, in the opinion of its editor, is evidently indicative of American heat of another and less social character than that to which we have just been al luding:—"The event," says the letter, "which chiefly pre-occupied public opinion in Athens, was the arriva pre-cerepies public opinion in Attens, was the arrival and the attitude of the American ambassador. It is known that the Cabinet of Washington had accredited to the court of King Otho a new plenipotentiary. His mission, was this time accompanied with a solemalty which contrasted with the babits of simplicity atopted by the American republic in its diplomatic communications.

The United States envoy was accompanied by a numerous suite. His arrival had been annuanced before hand with a visible estentation. The government of the United States had evidently wished to endow its representative with an exceptional importance coubtless in barmony with the aim in view. The object coublies in harmony with the aim in view. The object in view is, we are assured, to obtain the cession of one of the principal islands of the Grecian Archipelage, and thus obtain footing in Europe. It will be imagined that this is not sought to be obtained gratuitously. The sum which the States propose to pay to the Greek government, would be precisely the amount of that owed by Greece to the Western States for loans, of which she has never been able to pay either capital or interest. The American envoy is charged to show the political bearing of that measure, for, in accepting the proposition Greece would be enabled to free horself from the too attentive and oppressive patronage exercised by the governments of France and England. The acceptance by Greece of the above offer is very problematical, not alone from the fact of the treaties which bind her to the Western Powers and form her existence, but also from the fear of committing an impruden so in allowing such an enterprising guest to obtain a feeting in her neighborhood. The attitude of England and Prance would not be doubtful, and therefore this pretty project is likely to remain in theory. In the meanwhile, the ambassador of the Union has emplayed much zent in placing himself in communication with the Minister of Russia to whom he past a visit on his arrival, which was distinguished by considerable prop."

The gendarmeric of the Imperial Guard, which had formed part of the expedition to the Crimea, arrivel yeaterds in Paris. General Bosquet, who your readers all recoilest returned trem that postureds wounded all recoilest returned trem that postureds wounded all recoilest returned trem that are sent as whither he has

horseback, and in carriages, went out to meet him, amongst whom was the greater part of the English residents. In passing through t a town to the him, load air lie, where a partiments were prepared for the best was filed with persons at the crice of "Five te General Biospect," were rained for graden of the best was filed with persons and crived the greend with acclamations, the pre-ent himself on the bulenny, accompanied by his mother, whom he surbraced as if to intimate that he gare to her the homage so enthusiastic lly presented to himself. The Philharmonic society gave tim a seconde—many of the houses we eliata is and, and the town is to present him with a swore. It will be remembered that Braquet was a stern republican, and some hesitation was at first felt about early ring him; but his character as a thoroughly active and dashing soldier trianspod over every obscale, and he is now a chief man in France.

The Monitor yesternay contained an article in which creat it claimed? the Emperor as the inventor of the floating but elies which were of such romarkab e service in the capture of himburn. It at ace that it was his Majority who, after making many successful experiments at Vincennes as to the resistance which wood covered with iron of a certain thickness could present to General Faxhan's shells, opened out his plan to the English government, which, after several experiments enthusiastically adopted it, and the two governments then conjude'ly outil those feating batteries which were just that a certain thickness could present to General Faxhan's shells, opened out his plan to the English government, which, after several experiments enthusiastically adopted it, and the two governments then conjude'ly outil those feating batteries which we distinguished the mary could present to General Faxhan's shells, opened out his plan to the English struck them, overlinstanding their size, could nature plans through nor damage their size, and they soon only heye the distinguished the first plan to the french has only her

have quoted above we see that but is the Empeers of the French, the boasted English navy would have done nothing.

Fit is the fact which the many opportunities I eapy gives me the right to know—these things are beginning gradually to penetrate into the mind of the more elm at classes in England, and will mitimately have the effect of greatly increasing the number of Mr. Cobden's adherents in favor of peace. All parties seem to agree in at uttering the sentiaces, but I learn from very good authority that if it were given shape and form the expression would be "that we are being made fools of by the French."

In the meantime—leaving such reflections—it is syident that the present position of the Russians and allied armies cannot enduce much longer, which would be only to renew the painful life of the trenches and those sanguinary surprises which each party have generally in turn infinite cause to regret. It is thought therefore, that neither Mars had I clissfer nor Prince Gortachakoff will accept the situation; that, to fact the fate of arminust once more decide between the two arcales. The Russian army will proposly begin; if not, it is said Pelissier will seek the enemy. It appears that the wood, and all other materials in Senseto to likely to be of use to the army are being removed, and the town is to be completely evacuated. The ituasians, a few days ago—so a letter date it the 30th of October states—ley, up a severe fire on the town from the nor here forts, and one of their shellss effect on chappel called the Temple of Thereus, on a hill above the Military fort. It is said that Marsian Pelisser was on the sport at the time. The Russians by one of their shells tore the ved of an English lady who was on horseback, and as a pood of their excellent practice sent a shell between the legs of a solder who was atooping to draw water from a well, doing him, however, mo offer damage han that of carrying away a portion of his trousers nearest to his conte of gravity. On the wnole, the geograpid points, The Eugene Evel

Policy of France Towards Austria-The Emperor Franci Joseph'a Warm Bonapartist-General Cancobert's Mis-sion to Sweten a Peace Mission-Fresh Negociation About to be Opened in Paris-Relations of England and the United States-Opinsons of French Politicians on Lord Palmerston's Conduct. In the midst of warlike preparations, the voice of reason

and peace is again hard in the Cabinet and at the Tuile ries. The fact that the war cannot be carried on withou new loans in France, England, Sardinis and Turkey, and that there loans cannot be created without the most that there to and cannot be created without the most serious derangements to commerce and all other business transactions, not only in France and England, but throughout Europe, has had its influence on the mind o the Emperor Napoleon, who is more of a statesman than any of those professional politicians who are indebted for their reputation to the number of years they have been Louis Napoleon is the idol of the army; but he has the fate of his uncle as a warning example before him, and knews that a mili ary power can only last during a period of military success. He therefore wishes to base been forged upon him-that he only carries it on to curb the dangerous ambition of Russia, and that in sarrying on this war he is merely the champion of the conserva

tism of Europe.

While these declarations undoubtedly have their weight with the different governments of Europe, all of which have of late entered into a more intimate relationship with France, they have undoubtedly had their weight on Russia berself, who, as is well known, is far more kindly elsposed toward France than toward Eog land. Napoleon, by this course, has placed himself to a position to make peace at any time, with or without the consent of England, so that his adhesion to the alliance with Great Britain continues to be a matter of rejoicing across the channel, and a boon constantly courted by both the British people and the British court.

It has been the pelicy of the Emperor of the French by every possible means to disarm the old grudge of Austria, to profit by the souvenir of the old alliance with the Buonaparte family, to calm the family fears as regards a combination of strength which was fatal to the exis-tence of France as a European Power. In all there things te has entirely succeeded. The new government of Austria and the young Emperor Francis Joseph, are thorough Buonapartists, and with them all the States and Princes of Germany with whom Austrian influence prevails.

In the same happy manner has the Emperor Napoleo succeeded in conquering the fears and apprehensions Belgiom, which, as a frontier State between Prussis and France, was particularly liable to be drawn into a disagreeable dilemma. Even Holland and Prussia, whose royal families are personally related to the family of the Czar, have diminished their hosti-lity to Fracce, and are now using their best influences to stimulate the peace party in Russia to come back to its old doctrine of increase of power through the development of the internal resources of Russia.

The mission of General Canrobert to Sweden, you may rely upon it, was dictated rather by a desire of peace than for war. It was intended rather to operate upon Russian dictoracy, than against her army and navy, in the same manner that the negotiations with Spain, having for their object the equipment of an auxiliary force of 10,000 spaniards, were intended to produce a moral rather than a physical effect upon Russia. France is putting forth all her strength, and the Emperor is em-ploying all the resources of his fertile mind, to place himself in an attitude to command peace, with the sole hope and expectation that Russia will at last yield to the persussive council of her own friends, as well as to the ces actually brought against her in the field.

Now that both armies are about to move into winter of a portion of the Crimes, while French water and intreriellty have stormed the Malskoff, and destroyed the Ru cian fleet in the Black Sea, every effort is making to improve the moment deemed particularly suspisions for the cerelusion of peace-for arranging preliminaries which shell save Runda the naval arsensis and stores at Nico lateff, and the allies new loans and taxes to prosecute the war with vigor. Austria and Prossis are each in their own way employed in moderating the demands of fluxsia, while French emissaries everywhere extol the magnanimity and disinterestedness of the French Emperor. The diplomatists are again on duty, while the soldiers are folding their arms, or warming themselves quiet y at

their exmp fires.

There will be no peace conferences at Vienna, but a very active exchange of notes between faris, Vi-esna, Berlin, Constantinople and St. Petersburg, until the different courts shall come to some respectable understanding as to what is likely to be admitted by all the standing as to was a many to be admitted by an one beligerents as a sale and honorable basis of negotiations; and the basis teing ence agreed upon, negotia fore will be connected in Paris in a resis official manner till every-lying is presented to proceed officially to health as And i have it how in my power postivery to assure you that hopes of passe are entertained in the highest circles here in Paris, and that persons high in confidence

who are and one gain at the logiculog. The Enperor Napoleon hims of knows the wants of France towell, to scarifice he welfare of the whole country to
the unbition of the prmy, or to the love or glory which
pervaces all classes.

The French government, then, is desirous of peace, and
Popes to see its who seen restricted but what will England
do in the premises? the answer is 80.4.—England wild
do whatever France recolves shall be done; far England
wild on the premises? the answer is 80.4.—England wild
do whatever France recolves shall be best interests of her
commercial and manufacturing classes. England wild
thus follow France, whichever way she is golog. She
will achieve to the French policy, because she cannot help
her-cil. Napoleon used England just to destroy the Russian
influence on the Continent, and new he is not uswilling to
make peace to perpeture his diplomatic cooquest. Instead of France, St gland will be the country in Europe
most isolated in her policy, or be compelled to follow in
the wake of France.

From this point of view (which you may rely upon it is
the correct one as the sequel will presently short,) you
must content hive the positin of the United States in
their recent quarrel with the recruiting business in rhiand the short of the state in the correct one as the sequel will presently short,) you
must content hive the positin of the United States in
their recent quarrel with the recruiting business in rhiand the short of the compelled to be so good
must content hive the positin of the United States, hot
for the Bulwer Clayton treaty; but you may rest
assured that recommendation and promising to
do bester in the future. But the Cantral American
question is of some moment, not only in its effect
on the politics of the united States, but from the
ficilities and reliance of the way of the contions of the Bulwer Clayton treaty; but you may rest
assured that leaves of England. Lord Palmerston will not
be custaited in his hostile demonstratins against the
United States by Parliament;

The Closing Commies of the Exhibition-Grant Orches tral Display-Prices Distributed, dec.
The close of the Universal Exhibition, as compared with

its op ning, has happily verified the old adage of "bad begginnings and good ends." The sun itself burst forth from the fegs of November, to heighten the splendor of this high festival of industry and art.

this high festival of industry and art.

At noon a salvo of artillery announced the departure
of the imperial cortege for the l'alace of Industry. Two of the imperial cortege for the Palace of Industry. Two squadrons of Guides preceded the cortege, which was composed of nine carriages. In the eighth curriage were Prince Jerome, Princess Mathide, and the Duka of Cambridge; then came the imperial carriage, followed by the officers of ordonnance, the hundred guards, and two squadrons of curiassiers of the guard.

The cortege passed directly from the Palace of the Tuilories to the Falace of Industry, through the garden of the Tuilories to the Falace of Industry, through the garden of

the Tuileries and the avenue of the Champs Elysees.
Their majesties were received on leaving their carriage,
by Prince Napolton, the Imperial Commission, and the
Foreign Commissioners, and entered the nave to the sound of music, and amidst the applause of the assembled mul-

an estrace of five steps. On the right and the left of the throne, were Prince Jerome, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde. Invited guests. was crowded with as many languaged an assembly as has

ever met since the dispersion at the Tower of Bable.

The decoration was splendid. The trophies of industry vied with those of art. On the right of the throne hung pictures of Ingres, of Landseer, of Leys, of Cornelius of Meissonier, and an engraving of the famous work of De La Foche, which adorns the Palace of Fine Arts- On the left, hung pictures of Eugene Delacroix of Decamps, of Horace Vernet, (La Smala.) and of Helm. Architectural designs of Duban and engravings of Henriquil Dupont were on the right and on the left. Statues of Rode, Duret, Richiel and Dumoret stood on the pedestals in front of the estrade. On two of the six pedestals on either side before the throne, were placed the two fine crystal candelalvas of Baccarat, which figured at the Exhibition; on the four ethers four Sevres vases. From the glass vault above were suspended the mags of all the nations represented of great industrial towns.

The gigantic orchestra was place I on the upper gallery above the throne, in the compartments of Beginn, the United States, Mexico and England. The choir was composed of more than 500 sloger ; 240 men, basses, bary tones and tenors; 220 women, contraites and sepranes; and 10 chorus boys. The orchestra consisted of 250 wind instruments, 120 violins, 50 altos, 40 violonesilos, 40 centre bases and 35 harps; 20 of these harps were furnished by Paris, 15 by London. A large number of the

in hished by Paris, in by Iranion. A large market impers were from Beighum.
Six pieces were executed by this orchestra, which was directed by Heetor Berliot, viz:—
1st. L'Imperiale; cantain made expressly for this occasion; weres by Capt. Lafund, music by Berlioz.
2n A chorus of Judas Machabén, by Handel.
3d The final of the triumphal symphony of Beethoven.
4th A chorus of the fourth act of the Hugoenote, by Marchler.

Meyerbeer.

5th Tre Prayer of Moses, by Rossini (who, as I am old, was present).

oth. Ave Veum, of Mozart.

Among the awards distributed on this memorable occaten, incustry obtained—

ndia rubber.

Merriam, Brewer & Co., Boston, cott-u goods; E. W. Sea-breck, Sout. Carolina, cotton; A. W. Lado & Co., diston, square plane; "Inger & Co., New York sewing mochines; E. Ling, Albany, model of ricer steams at; To. Blanchard Boston, timber, anding process; Bermoul, Boston, icu outflig machine; N. Stuart, New York.

American Movements in Europe on Organ of Suspirion to the German Press-Expected Arrival of & "nifel States Squadron at Constantinoplo-D plorable State of the D1-nulian Principalities-Serious Accident to the Arch Dake Mar, da, de.

can flotitia which has appeared off the Piracus may be shortly expected at Constantinople, a circumstante which shor'd, expected at Constantinople, a circumstance which has called forth many remarks from the leading Journals of Viennas. The semi despotic Powers are indeed far too wise to meddle with American projects, for they stand one and aff in wholesome cread of the day which must sooner or la'er arise, when the principles of treedom, as embedded in the United States, will be brought into direct antagonism with the absolutism of Europe. Such a cafactropte they are destrous anxiety the movements of America's squarron in Europe, they wheely keep the matter to themselves, test America should stir up the republican embers which are everywhere smouldeling in accret.

It is generally believed that America's aim is to secure the pessession of a port in Europe, and it is not to be doubt-ed but that such an acquisition would be most advan-tageous to her commercial interest. But the Powers of Europe have little desire to see American liberty in jux-taposition with their own tyrannical governments, and will exert themselves as far as they dare to keep the United States at a distance. An exception must be made in the case of Europe and such statements in the case of Europe in the case of Europe and Statements. made in the case of Eng'and, 'or notwithstanding the ball feeling which has lately been displayed in the columns of United States.

We have received several letters during the pas-

week, which draw but a very melanchaly picture of affairs in the Danubian Principalities. The price of cara

We have received several letters during the past week, which draw but a very melanchaly picture of affairs in the Danubian Principalities. The price of carn still continues to rise, and so much anxiety is felt respecting the provisioning of the population of Buchares, that it is generally said, that the export of corn, in any shape whatever, will be eventually prabloited. The peakons of Bulgaria have their pockets full of money, but have parted with all their cattle, so that in this prevince, which was once so rich in herds of oxen, and in books of steep, sothing it the shape of meat it to be obtained except at an enormous piles. Beef, when sold by the fring animal, brings from 4 to 6 piastress the pound, and as purchased in retail by the private consumer, it leads at least three thues that piles. If Turkey, havever, is suffering hardships, Russia is also by an means free from the cisastrous effects of the war, which are making themselves felt in a sensible way by the depreciation of her paper currency, which has already falled combile. A union has taken place, during the last few days, between the Ofen-Kaultscha and Kaultscha Warburg Ruilway company. The majernated line, which will shortly be commoned, is to pass to the mouth of the rilation See, by way of Kawdacha and Weissenburg, through the counties of syalader and Verpprimer.

The Belgian company, which will undertake the working of the system districts of Hongary, has it is said, the intention of extending its operations to B-henicalsto. An accident of a very serious character happened at Trice te, a few days since, to the Archduke Max, use eldest brother of the signing Imperor, who returned, only a few weeks ago, from his voyage with the Austrian Experimental Squadron. His imperial Highness was driving in a gig, accompanied by his aid-decamp, when suddenly his applied animal took fright, and started off at a territe pace. The Archduke share of surgeous having how understally in company with Dr. Wattman, a physician of much celebrity and surgeous to the m

MADRID, Nov. 3, 1855.
The Cortes Increase and the Cholera Decreases—Spaniard are Lavy—The Perry Orrespondence—What is Thought of it in the Madrid Newspapers—American Ministers to Spoin —Saunders, Barringer, Souli—The Fears of the Apostolic Party—The Carlists—Food Prospects—Speech of the President to Senor Escalante—What Escalante is it !—Sale of Church Lands. The sessions of the Cortes continue without interest,

of the members who have not yet returned to Madrid. The only thing doing is the getting ready bills and mea-sures in committee to be presented as soon as the rest of the members may please to arrive. Meantime the cholera cholera decreases the Cortes will no doubt increase. The great reforms hoped for from the revolution are hoped for still. Our character is somewhat indolent, and no doubt that fact is more of a clog upon our progress than the efforts of the parties opposed to the government.

The talk about a ministerial crisis continues, but this

does not happen, although those who wish for the fall of the ministers, in order to occupy their places, keep publishing the programme.

The correspondence between Mr. Marcy, your Secretary

of State, and Mr. Perry, the recent Charge d'Affairs of the Confederation at this Court, brought to our knowledge by the HERALD of the 19th September, has been translated and published in the principal newspapers of the

capital. The comments and articles which have appeared in consequence are not particularly complimentary to the late Minister Soule, nor to the government which sent him, though there seems to be a wide distincsent him, though there seems to be a wide distinction made between these parties and the American people, whose same of josilee and national honor is lauded, whilet the filthantering proposities of the Cabinet and a few ambitious individuals are bitterly denounced. Mr. Ferry is very popular here with all parties, such has the advantage that what he says is believed. We of the liberal party in spain always have been dreaming about the United States and their matications, and considered year people as semetified a little better and higher in the scale of humanity than anything a few rose. The events of a few years past, and especially the new historian male southers. Weakingt in I ving, the representative which you have sen' to Spain have purpled us the so-called flaunders did not appear to be the representative which you have sen' to Spain have purpled us the so-called flaunders did not appear to be the representative of a country so wise and so refined as yours. Mr. Bernigger was a small and timid individual, who would go out of his wise to get a how from one of our nites heamore of a turke or a barquit.

Soah and all the vanity of a poor devil of a European prince, who, having no subjects, makes himself a European prince, who, having no subjects, makes himself a Ferropean and femtors, we might have understood him percape, but he was about as much of a democrat as my grandmicher, who thought Charles the Fourth and Ferdinand the Severa's even representatives of God an exacts.

The apostolical party, as it is called, are my grandmicher, who thought Charles the Fourth and Ferdinand the Severa's even representatives of God an exacts.

The apostolical party, as it is called, are my grandmicher, who thought Charles the Fourth and Ferdinand the Severa's even representatives and separate they evolution to be reduced to the earty of Rose, and ny more para they are representatives and separative to be provided in the having many time all final for the main of the main the principal of the fourth of the particular to the tion made between these parties and the American

reating post he filled in our government alluded to by President Pierce. Pray find it out and tell us all about it. The curiosity is intense, and evercody it is boling for the Braach to see if there is any more light to be had on this internations to ject.

The chelera is diministoring in its rayages throughout the country. The sale of the church laints goes or briskly, and the conscience of the indica will accomplished with the purchase and sale of the whole of the sale.

JUAN

The American Engineer Officers at Schattepol-Courtons Conduct of the British Officers Iowards them-Coldness of CONSTANTINOPIE, NOV. 4, 1864 Conduct of the British Officers Iowards them—Coldness of Marshal Polisier—The Camel Expedicion—America a Influence at Athens—Probable Stillensent of Dr. King's Claims—The French Press at Constantinople on the Relations of the United States and England.

Major Deliafield, Major Martical, and Captain McCleans, have encamped in Catheart's hill, in some of the luts of the 25d (British) Regiment, at present according to manufacture recommissance in the laterior. General Simpson and all the officers of the British army have been extremely civil and courteous to them, and supplied them with

I came down in a large Engli h steamer called the Emprada, in which were Capt. Porier, United States navy, Major Higue, Purser Heep, and a darkey named Jim, and belonging to the United States store ship Supply, now stalling here for camels. From this, the Supply goes, I learn, to Alexandria, and Major Hague will proceed to Arabia and to Camasca. Arabia and to l'amascus, to see the different species of camels used there. The Bactrian camels, with two camels from one of his estates pear this city. The route

and been most favora ly received by he King and Quesa,

upon the recruiting affair? Nous Ferrow. J. C.

Interesting from Spain—fler Relations with Russia.

(From Galignani's Messanger of November 10.)

We have received the Modrid Journals of the 6th. In the Cortes, on the preceding only M. Areas asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs if the relations of Spain with foreign Fowers were estisfactory, and he consrient that it was strange that so many Spain in ministers to foreign affairs replied that the relations with ad to eign I owers Kussia cropted, were of the most friendly character, and that the reason why so many ministers to foreign courts were in Macrid, was simply and asiety that they had been summered because they were members of the Cortes, and without them the number of deputies would not be sufficient to enable law to be view. The remarks of the minister about Russia critical or considerable sensition, and the Epoche, of Madrid, was that the some sequences of it may easily be anticipated.

Interesting from Greece.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PRIOR AND THE AMERICAN SQUADEON—AFTENTIONS TO THE ENVOY—BOGTOR KING'S CAPE—A U. S. PRIGATE SALUTING THE

ARRIVAL OF MR. PHIOR AND THE ARRIVAL RQUADRON-ATTENTIONS TO THE ENVOY-DOSTOR
KING'S CARE—A U. S. PRIGATE SALUTING THE
SURFIAN FLAG.

[Athens (Oct. 31) correspondence of London Post.]

You will already have heard that an American Encoy
Extraordinary, Mr. Pryor, has arrived here, chayged with
a mission trem the United States to obtain a settlement
of Dr. King's claim for indemnity for certain lands which
he has neen arbitrarily deprived of by the Greek government. Yesterday, two reveals of the American squadron,
our manded by Commodore Breeze, entered the Friman;
they are he frights Cagress and the war steames tremmen;
The Commodors has no doubt been sent up to a lid weight
to the arguments completed by their representative,
it will be tementered that Dr. King, an American
missionary at Athens, was some years ago
enably presented by the linestan party, and actually
imprisenced in the criminal jail, with falsine and milatories, for having apoken disrespectfully for the own house
of some of the nonumeries and expectfullons of the socalled orthodox church. Since then, however, the tables
are turned, and the American alliance is now as egranestly counted by the linesian party as it was then outpried and its unfortunate members persecuted and fit
ireated. This being the case, it is not to be wondered at
that the newly arrived American Enrop is graciously received at the Greek Court, fited on the Romasian Missisters,
and flastered by his creatures several of whom belong to
the entions so called English party. It must also be
an entired to the creatures several of whom belong to
the ention to called English party. It must also be
and the result of this in Greece will be that for King
will receive his money, and that the Greek mail or
increase and that the American Envey is gradiously as
it is a cause one with that of the sizewholder of doubt American
itals his cause one with the truth to the war of the
livery were rather nowly when the Jes was a British
are fresh leason read to them on religious lineary.
The

Rith ora is adapted to the soil.

(From Gulignani's Messenger, November 16.)

A letter from Athen states that "some days after the Ring and toneen of Greece had visited the Biasdan chapel, as already stated, the Russian Hindres at Athena, what had not teen at the Pineas since its receptation by the Alven, want them, with a certain regree of pump, twent the American frights. The frights salued him wird its gone and holesof the Basedan flog, and it is impossible not to see an effectation by sympathy for Russia in the Visit of the Rejection to the chapel, and in that of the Russian Minister to the frights.

A Double Elopement in Baltimore.—That persons of the city known as Dumfries, was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday, in consequence of the cityesment yesterday, in consequence of the cityesment of two nives from their husbands. The first case was that of a young weenan who had been married only a few menths. It appears that before her warriage she was addressed by a young man to whom she engaged herself, but from some cause the contract was not consequence any after some cases the contract was not consequence and the husband whom she has left making her acquaintainen, and let g a respectable young men, who had a good propent for independence, she married bim. Enortry after her marriage she commenced visiting a place where letterly policies are soid, where she not the yearty whom she first loved, and who was married to an yearty whom she first loved, and who was married to an opinion of the wife taking all the mosely her his-hand had in the house with her. Her lejured mustand has determined to take the mosely her his-hand had for the his own the influence health with the track of without an unfaithful wife. The wife of the without an unfaithful wife. The wife of his wife takes the without an unfaithful wife. The wife of his wife has the anasted in destroying deshappiness of a worthy fellow man will have the sympothy of all right ministed persons, and the too will doubtle be be quite as happy some, as with a man who possesses to little of the principle which makes the character of his any to his. The other rane is that of a fermula in the remaining doubtle on the principle of the princip

FORESCE CONSCIENT The President has recognized